PUTTING HIM ON THE RACK

Col. Breckinridge Nettled by Judge Wilson's Embarrassing Questions.

TO RECONCILE HIS DUAL LIFE

As Anticipated "the Cross-Examination Was Along This Line-The Letters Written by Miss Louise Lowell Figure Prominently. Defendant Continues His Denials.

Great expectations have been focussed upon the cross-examination of Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge by ex-Congressman Jere M. Wilson, particularly here in Washington where the abilities of both men are appreciated. The expectation began to be realized after the noon recess yesterday when the colonel was delivered over into the hands of his opponents.

He had continued his story of the intrigue with Madeline Poliard through the morning, entering many and reiterated denials of various statements made by her, and relating his own version of the interviews with the Washington chief of police, and of the correspondence between himself and the plaintiff. He had been testifying for nearly two court days when his direct testimony was finished, and although Mr. Wilson plied him with quesitions all the afternoon, the cross-examination seemed to have been but just begun,

be requested to reconcile his position as a churchman and a moralist with his course of conduct, and this expectation was not a misguided one, for the examination took that direction from the start. The first time that the detendant has shown marked embarrass-ment during the trail was when an envelope was handed up to him with the request that he read the direction and the contents, which he did with some reductance, because it was an invitation sent to Miss Pollard in Februan invitation sent to Miss Pollard in February, 1893, requesting the honor of her presence at a reception to be given in honor of Hon, W. C. P. Brækinridge at the Norwood Institute, and the Norwood Institute is the most exclusive and fashionable seminary for young ladies in Washington, patronized by the first families of Virginia and the South.

An embarrassing overnmention which Judge.

the first families of Virginia and the South,
An embarrassing presumption, which Judge
Wilson clung to throughout, was that the
same standard of morality should be demanded of men as of women. Along this
line he questioned the gray-haired Congressman upon his reading of Byron and Burns,
and when the attorneys across the table interposed objections, he justified his course with
the reminder that the same question had been
asked his client.

the reminder that the same question had been asked his elient.

To establish the fact of the colonel's familiarity with these two poets. Judge Wilson quoted several passages from "The Cotters' Saturday Night" and other publications, which contained a decidedly personal application, and under which the witness could not help a wince. Then he tested his recollection reparding Louis XIV. Henry VIII, the Fourth George, and other historical personances noted for their disregard of marital relations, putting the witness in a position relations, putting the witness in a position which might have been laughable had it not

him artfully to repeat the advice which he alleges he had given Miss Pollard; that, havalleges he had given Miss Pollard; that, hav-ing been intimate with Mr. Rhodes, her only honorable course was to marryfhim, made him choose between admitting that the same rule must apply to his case or that he estab-lished a different basis of action under such diremness for a man and a woman. Be-tween the two alternatives Col. Brockinridge chose the lesser evil, averring that he would tender different advice to a young woman and

Finally, at the close of the day, having secured the statement that he had written no letters to Madeline Pollard in 1886, Mr. Wilson sprung something very like a trup by dropping into a line of questioning which indicates that he has in reserve testimony to tated underground letters through a type-writer at the Capitol. Then for the first time the defendant seemed to lose his temper and made most strenuous denials. The typewriter whose testimony is next in order is Miss Lowell, now a clerk in the Treasury Depart-

grows more conspicuous and eager with every day. Women were in the corridors of the court house peering through two sets of win-dows to see the silver-tongued witness, while nows to see the silver-tongued winess, while many women were conspicuous in the crowd which gathers daily to see the principals come from the court. They did not see Miss Pollard yesterday for she had departed early in the afternoon, soon after the cross-examination

stand in the circuit court yesterday morn-ing. He denied with his customary reiteration that any such ride had taken place, that he had made any proposal, that he had talked

over family matters.

Then, continuing, he said: "I never asked Then, continuing, he said: "I never asked the plaintiff to give up any child; I never knew the plaintiff had any living child; I never at any time spoke of marriage to the planntiff before the death of my late wife." Denying the conversation which Miss Pol-lard said took place at the Hoffman house to the effect that a company had been formed represent, he said he had not seen the plain-tiff on the 30th of April; that he had not been absent for a moment from the side of his wife that day, as he had not been married forty-eight hours. He never had any business arrangements with the gentlemen mentioned never contemplated a visit to Europe, never

"My recollection is that it was a much shorter visit than Major Moore has said," he continued. "It was rapid and excited. The young woman did most of the talking."

This statement Mr. Breekthridge desired to make to correct an impression Major Moore had given that the conversation had lasted a much longer time. He went over the conversation herstofere given in this interview, and which, included the statement to the plaintiff that "I will marry you the last day of the month if God don't interpose."

Continuing the description of the second visit to the major, he said: "We agreed to say that she was going to Ness York to have a recollection is that it was a much

we agreed to say that she was going to Max York to have a child, that I was the author of her pregnancy. We agreed on all but one point. She insisted crying several times, that I should tell Major Moore I was the only man who had ever been intimate with her. I declined to do that. I and I had put myself in the power of her and Major aloore already, and I would refuse to say to any man that I had seduced her. Then she said she would not go. As she turned her jacket back I saw the gleam of a pistol in her bosom. I said: 'You are stirre' does to me.' bosom. I said: 'You are sitting close to me,' and she replied: 'I will use that on myself if

cribing the scene at the office of Then describing the scene at the office of the Chief of Police, where they sat on the sofa, he said, "She seemed to be dissatisfied with the form in which I made the statement. She took out the pistol and looked at it. I said, 'You had better let Major Moore take that and make you a Christmas present of it.' Then I said that nobody could say that I had seduced her, because the first night I saw her I took liberties with her and the second night I slept with her. I made this statement about not seducing her with considerable force. lucing her with considerable force

cunt of this interview in Majo The account of this interview in Major Moore's office differed from the version of it given by that official and by the plaintiff.

Continuing his recital regarding the arrangements for Miss Pollard's visit to New York for confinement, Col. Breckinridge said she only wanted to arrive there with \$10 in her pecket, because she was afraid if she had more she would come back to Washington. She was to stop at No. 7 Thirty-first street, where she would have good care.

"I considered the problem settled, so far as Mrs. Blackburn was concerned, so far as our sexual relations were concerned. The only thing left open was regarding the child. Isaid to her that if it was my child, as I only partially believed it was, I wanted to educate R, to take case of it, to give it every chance possible for a child born out of wedlock, and in the meantime she was to have every care and tenderness. We parted without anger and on that understanding."

Col. Breckinridge here devoted considerable time to the explanation of various letters

able time to the explanation of various letters and telegrams sent by him to the plaintiff, to Major Moore, and others. These letters had been placed in evidence by the plaintiff. He also told of his public denials of his engage-ment to Miss Pollard and the reason therefor. "Did you," asked Mr. Butterworth, "have any exual relations with the plaintiff after the 29th

This is the date on which the defendant was secretly married to Mrs. Wing.

was secretly married to Mrs. Wing.

"I did not after the 29th of April, 1893. I did not have any sexual relations with the plaintiff whatever. It is absolutely faise. I never had sexual intercourse with the plaintiff after I returned to Washington on the Sist day of March, at any time or any place. I returned on the Sist of March and ind the conversation with Mrs. Blackburn. The plaintiff and I had no sexual relations on that day nor ever after that day.

"The arrangement made prior to my going to Mrs. Blackburn's, as a condition to my going to Mrs. Blackburn's, and as the only reason I would go to Mrs. Blackburn's, was that our relations should terminate, that she should leave the city of Washington, and that the relations between herself and Mrs. Blackburn should be allowed to die out gradually, and I should support the plaintiff until she should find some favorable vocation."

Speaking of the plaintiff's employment in

cation."

Speaking of the plaintiff's employment in the Census Office, Col. Breekinridge said she had lost it during his absence, when he thought she was harshly treated. Miss Pollard made a remark expressing gratification at the death of Gen. Sherman, as was published at the time, although Col. Breekinridge did not mention it. He had assisted her in getting books from the Congressional Library, sonding a tays when his direct testimony was finished, and although Mr. Wilson plied him with quesilions all the afternoon, the cross-examination seemed to have been but just begun.

It had been expected that the coronel would is the direct examination had finished, although there might be a few more consistency and asked for a great sealing boxs.

If the Congressional Library, sending a list by the page. Had never furnished her with a translation of the Odyssey. It was ten minutes before 12 when Mr Butterworth announced that the direct examination had finished, although there might be a few more consistency and asked for a great translation of the Odyssey. It was ten minutes before 12 when Mr Butterworth announced that the direct examination had finished, although the minutes before 12 when Mr Butterworth announced that the direct examination had finished, although the minutes before 12 when Mr Butterworth announced that the direct examination had finished, although the minutes before 12 when Mr Butterworth announced that the direct examination had finished, although the minutes before 12 when Mr Butterworth announced that the direct examination had finished, although the minutes before 12 when Mr Butterworth announced that the direct examination had finished, although the minutes before 12 when Mr Butterworth announced that the direct examination had finished, although the minutes before 12 when Mr Butterworth announced that the direct examination had finished, although the minutes before 12 when Mr Butterworth announced that the direct examination had finished, although the minutes before 12 when Mr Butterworth announced that the direct examination had finished, although the minutes before 12 when Mr Butterworth announced that the direct examination had finished, although the minutes before 12 when Mr Butterworth announced that the direct examination had finished, although the minutes before 12 when Mr Butterworth announced that the direct examination had finished the minutes before 12 questions, and asked for a recess to enable him to look over his notes. So the recess was announced earlier than usual until 12.45.

announced earlier than usual until 12.45.

"Take the witness," said Mr. Butter worth at
the leginning of the afternoon session and Mr.
Wilson, reminding Col. Breckinridge of his early
educational advantages, asked him what preparatory schools be had attended, and then asked,
"You had unusual educational advantages?"

"Very unusual," was the reply.
"And unusual society advantages?"

"Yes, sir."

"You began the practice of law when?"
"In 1857."

"In 1857.
"Your practice was interrupted by the war?"
"Yes, sir, and I returned in 1855."
"Was your professional career interrupted by difficulties with your chents?"
"It was not.
"Were your friends not obliged to raise money to help you out of trouble."
"I became greatly involved in trying to save some friends from bankruptcy, but did not have trouble with clients."
"Your friends were not obliged to return money you had misuppropriated."
"They were not."
"Engitted by connection, with advantaged. Relating his connection with educational

institutions, Col. Breckinnings said that he had been a lecturer for several years, had been nominally a trustee of the Sayre Institute, the female seminary attended by the plain-

"Your rather was a minister of the gospel of president of a college. Of what denomination "The Presbyterian."
"Are you a member of that church?"
"In the sense that I am borne on its rolls became a member in 1859, and have never with the property of the sense that the property of the present th

drawn.

"Too have taken an interest in the church?"

"In the sense of contributing so far as my means would allow and giving legal advice when it was wanted. I have no recollection of ever addressing a presbytery or synod. I was never an officer of the church. In 1888, at the centennial meeting in Philadelphia, I addressed the meeting in Calvinian and Reigious Freedom."

"Have you taken an active interest in Sunday school werk."

Thereupon Mr. Wilson banded up to the

recoupon art, wison nanded up to the colonel and requested him to read an invitation which he had sent to Miss Pollard in February, 1896, requesting the pleasure of her company at a reception to Hon. W. C. P. Breckinridge, at the Norwood Institute, which he read

had you known Sarah Guess?" to which Col Breckinridge answered, "Oh, I can't tell. Perhaps twenty years,"

"Did you know the character of her house?"
"I did."
"Had you ever been there before you went tith the plaintid?

"I had."
"Then I understand that before you met the "Then I understand that before you met the plaintiff you had for years known Sarah Guess, known the character of the house, and had been there before you went with the plaintiff." "Each of those statements is true." Turning to the letter produced by the de-

fense and purporting to have come from Miss Pollard. Mr. Wilson asked where the envelope was, and Mr. Breckinridge replied that it had been lost. It was his general custom to preserve all his letters, but the first letter from the plaintiff he could not

"And you are only able to produce of all of them what is called this wooden or duning

letter?"
"I do not admit that it was a dummy letter. I have not said so. After the relations which grew up between the plaintiff and myself on the ist of August, 1884, I did not want to preserve the letters because of many references in them."
"You have received many telegrams from the plaintiff."
"I never was in the habit of preserving telegrams."

grams"
"So that of all of your correspondence with the plaintiff, extending over nine years, you have

"It seems so."

Mr. Wilson requested a specific account of all Miss Poliard had said during the first visit of Col. Breekinridge to the Wesleyan seminary, and that interview was again dissected, the colonel denying that Miss Pollard had said it was part of her agreement with Rhodes to repay the money he had advanced for her schooling if she did not marry him, but explained that she had asked if it would not be all right if she repaid the money.

on the all right if she repaid the money.

In his most pathetic tones the colonel repeated all the details of the interview, how she had insisted upon telling him all, and he had remonstrated that there were things she probably did not want to say to a stranger, advising her to go to her grandfather, mother, or uncless.

or uncies.

"There is an impression on my memory,"
he said, "aithough I cannot remember her
language after ten years, that she said she
had given him even a higher proof of her intention to marry him. Then I told her that
she could not afford not to marry him."

"And that same rule would apply to a man under the same circumstances?"
"Well, that is a question of casulatry or soci-ology I would not care to answer. If you would ask me whether I would advise a young woman who had sexual intercourse with a man it would be different, for the knowledge of it by the public would destroy the woman and would only injure the man."

the man.

"Would not hurt the man?"

"Would not hurt the man?"

"Oh, it would not injure him so much as the woman. Society looks upon these things differently. If a young man should come to me under certain circumstances I would advise him to marry a woman, under other circumstances I would say to him better death or hell. I am not talking of the institue of."

"Are you a member of the Christian Endeavor

much to deliver that, but was prevented."

By further questioning Mr. Wilson elicited the information that the colonel last June had delivered a speech to a woman's society in Nashville and been presented a basket of flowers. He denied that he had said that he had no wife to present them to in his response, and was anxious to explain what he had said, but Mr. Wilson would not permit.

VOORHEES OPENS THE FIGHT

Discussion of the Bill Begun in the Senate Yesterday.

ALLISON WILL FOLLOW TO-DAY

Indiana Senator Declares That Protectio Has Increased Faster Than Wages-Denounces the Sugar Bounty-Favors an Income Tax and Increased Whisky Duty.

Senator Voorhees, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, opened the tariff debate yesterday by a speech unfolding its purposes. There was a very full attendance on both sides of the Senate, and the galleries were crowded. The speech was read, but with great force and vigor, so that it was almost

The Senator preceded his remarks by de-The Senator preceded his remarks by de-claring that the mischief of thirty years of Beaubilean tariff-making could not be done

J. D. Yeomans, of Iowa, Will Succeed the Late Judge McDill. Republican tariff-making could not be done away with in a day and that the present bill had many imperfections. It was, however, the best that could be prepared under the circumstances. He then pointed out where the reductions in the present bill, amounting to \$76,670,000, were, the free list, amounting in round numbers to \$12,000,000, woolen manufactures to \$23,500,-000, and metals to \$2,500,000. An estimate of expenditures for the fiscal year 1895 foilowed, showing the total to be about \$451,owed, showing the total to be about \$451,000,000, while the total receipts after the passage of the bill would be roughly \$450,000,000,
The Senator next pointed out that the MeKinley tariff was of necessity unstable; that it
was only existent by the forbearance of the
people, and declared that since the Republican party eams into power thirty-three years
ago wages had not kept pace with the increase
in protection. He then continued in part as
follows:

follows:

"Manufacturers of iron and steel were especially favored by the law of 1890, and they talked then as they do now about the necessity of high protection for themselves in order to enable them to better pay their hired labor. They plead then, as they do now, for more money for themselves on the pretense that they would divide with the men and women who to ided in their service. The whole world has taken notice, not only of their falsehood and perflidy but also of the ghastly results which followed. Wage reductions, strikes, lockouts and labor strifes of all kinds contending for fair treatment at the hands of capital in every branch of manufacturing have never been so prevalent in American history as since October 4, 1800, when the McKinley bill became a law.

"A compilation of facts on this subject, of the most remarkable and startling character, has been made by Hon, John De Witt Warner, an able and distinguished member of the House of Representatives from the state of New York. It is shown by him in chronoligical order, beginning in October, 1800, that within the next two years. "Manufacturers of iron and steel were es-

chronoligical order, beginning in October, 1830, that within the next two years, the Mc-Kinley law all the while prevailing, more than 500 strikes and violent contentions be-tween labor and capital on the subject of wages took place in various states in the Union; almost an average of one strike or collision for each and every working day dur-tor that the states are the states and every working day dur-

"Have you taken an active interest in Sunday school work?"

"I have never been a teacher since I left the confederate army. It depends on what rou mean by an active interest."

Judge Bradley being a prominent Presbyterian, here averted his head.

"Have you lectured before young ladies' seminaries:" asked Mr. Wilson.

"O. I have sadressed' schools, lectured and delivered diplomas at times."

"You were given a public reception at the Norwood Institute in this city?"

Thereupon Mr. Wilson handed up to the but according to quantity or mere descrip-tion. This is the favorite device of high pro-tection. It completely covers from the plain taxpaying people the actual amount they have

to pay.

"The object in laying specific duties like "The object in laying specific duties. It is that the people should know how much trib-ute they pay, or to what extent they are plun-dered. Specific duties are therefore assessed, not according to the well-known methods of purchase and estimate of values in daily practice by the plain, laboring people, but by arbitrary rules which have no intelligent meaning except to expert manufacturers who

government, from the first act in 1789 to the present day, there is one enactment which stands out in its wisdom, its success, and its stands out in its wisdom, its success, and its glory over all others. The Democratic tariff of 1846, devised by Robert J. Walker, ad valorem in its rates from beginning to end, with not a specific duty in it, has had no peer, no rival even, in the prosperity it secured for the American people during its existence as a law. "And now, Mr. President, coming to a closer look into the details of the pending bill, I propose to briefly discuss a few of its provisions, which have in certain quarters provisions, which have in certain quarters provoked comment and attack. On the subject of sugar the McKinley law is a juggle and a frand, and was intended as such; it was framed to deceive, and in thoughtless minus it has succeeded. Its authors had the hardihood, the audacity, to mention it as an article on the free list, and unthinking people have dreamed of free sugar ever since, while have dreamed of free sugar ever since, while in point of fact the meanest, the most odious, unjust, unequal, un-American, and unconstitutional tax ever known in our history is the sugar bounty tax now paid by the Ameri-

can people.

"It is not necessary for me to say that I would rejoice to make sugar free from taxa-tion had I alone the power; but the provisions of the till now before us on that subject, in comparison with the vicious principles and vicious results of the McKinley law, are as equity is to corruption, and as integrity is to

"In turning to another subject on which

"In securing a sufficient revenue for the support of the government, with as light a tax as possible on the necessaries of life, I have at all times earnessly favored an increased tax on whisky. I would be giad today if the pending bill provided for a tax of \$1.20 per gallon, instead of \$1.10, as it does. Revenue raised from distilled spirits, the purchase and consumption of which is never a necessity of life, is a deep gratification to me, and the fact that \$20,00,000 of the surplus accruing under this bill will be furnished by the tax on whisky is a genuine joy to my mind. My sincere regret is that more money nind. My sincere regret is that more mon-

from the same source, and consequently less from other sources of a different character.

"As to the extension of the period during which distilled spirits may remain in bond

"As to the extension of the period during which distilled spirits may remain in bond before being required to pay the government tax, it is proper to say that there is no new privilege given by such a provision in the bill before us.

"The proposition contained in the pending bill to levy a tax of 2 per cent, on all net incomes of corporations and of individuals in excess of \$4,000 per annum is so just and equitable toward the hard-working taxpayers of meager resources throughout theentire country that not a word in its defense or explanation would seem necessary here or anywhere else. But the narrow and corroding selfishness of riches has been aroused by this simple measure of justice into fleree resentment and contention. We hear on all hands the dictatorial voice of individual and corporation wealth demanding that it shall not be disturbed by the slightest touch of the tax-gatherer, whatever may be the demands of gatherer, whatever may be the demands of the government or the oppression of the toil-ing masses,

ing masses.

"On all the wants and necessaries of life the man of wealth, with a heavy income, pays less rates of tariff tax under existing laws than the laboring man or laboring women whose wearing apparel is of coarse material, and whose household living is supplied with cheaper goods bearing higher rates of duty. His bonds, his accumulated riches of all kinds, and all incomes arising from them, are exempt from all government burdens, remaining not only undiminished and unmolested

amidst darkened homes and flagrant distress, but growing fatter, stronger, and more deflant as the days and the years go by. He who has spent his life in making an amusement of wealth looks out upon the poor, tried, tolling world as if from a fortified castie. He feels himself sumptuously provisioned ngainst all wants, and ampty protected against all contract or concern with the labor-stained millions who struggle from one ocean to the other for the means of existence.

BENEDICT FOR PUBLIC PRINTER.

His Nomination Sent to the Sennte Yester day at Noon. Thomas E. Benedict has been chosen for Public Printer, as had been generally anticipated. The resignation of Mr. Palmer was handed in yesterday morning and the formal nomination of Mr. Benedict sent to the Sen-

As is well known, the appointee was Public Printer during Mr. Cleveland's first term. He is an editor, ex-deputy secretary of state, and resides in Ellenville, N. Y. In polities he is a Cleveland Democrat, although he has not of late been very active in the faction fights in the state. His record for reforms and good management as Public Printer in the last term is given as the reason for his appointment.

NEW COMMISSIONER CHOSEN.

J. D. Yeomans has been appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge McDill on the Interstate Commerce Commission. Mr. Yeomans is a resident of Sioux City and a senator in the Iowa state legisla-

A few years ago Mr. Yeomans lived in Buffalo, and it was there that the President learned by personal contact of his worth as a man and his practical knowledge of railroad affairs. At that time Mr. Yeomans was general manager of the New York and Pennsylvania railroad.

Mr. Mahoney as Lord High Executioner. LEBANON, Ky., April 2.—Lewis J. Ratlif was killed at Howardstown Sunday by Mr. Mahoney. Ratlif went to Mahoney's distillery early and quarreled with the owner, who carry and quarreled with the owner, who struck him a fearful blow on the head with a hatchet. The infuriated man then dragged flatif's lifeless form a short distance, and placing his neck across a log, completely sev-ered the head from the body. Batiff leaves a widow and several children. Mahoney is a quiet and peaccable man and has never be-fore been in trouble.

Two Bodies Yet in the Mine.

WILKESDARRE, Pa., April 2.—The eleventh body in the Gaylor mine, that of John Ham-mer, was discovered shortly after noon to-day, mer, was discovered shortly after noon to-day. It was brought to the surface at 3.30 o'clock. The remains were identified by means of a beit, which Hammer were around his waist. The bodies of only two of the thirteen victims now remain in the ill-fated mine—Thomas Ficton, the foreman of the gang, and Daniel Morgan. It is expected that the rescuers will come upon their bodies to-night or to-morrow morning. morrow morning.

Violated the Contract-labor Law. BALTIMORE, Md., April 2.—Manager Robert Girvin, of the tin-plate works in this city, was released to-day on his own recognizance to appear before the grand jury on the charge of violating the contract-labor law. The prose-cution is instituted by the Amalgamated As-sociation of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers, who allege that twelve men from Swansea, Wales, landed in Boston in May, 1893, were brought here by Girvin in violation of the

Work for Idle Hands to Do WOONSOCKET, R. L. April 2.—The Alice and Millville mills of the United States Bubber Company and the Lawrence Felting Company, of Millville, posted notices to-day that work would be resumed with full force April 16. They have been shut down for mouths past, and employ 3,000 hands. The Marvel Rubber Company

Rubber Company started up to day after a three-months' shut-down,

Henry of Navarre Is All Right. sarre, Byron McClelland's great three-yearold, was not so badly injured as at first supposed, and he will be seen in the Brooklyn handleap barring any further accident. He is taking his work as usual, and will leave for Nashville on April 10, with McClelland's string. His first start will be in the Cumber-

land stake. Attempt to Burn a State Armory WOONSOCKET, R. L. April 2 .- An attempt was made to burn the state armory here. The damage was not extensive, but the investigation that will follow will probably disclose some strange facts. The members of the militia refuse to talk, but it is known that

was removed on Sunday morning. Bering Sea Complications

OTTAWA, Ont., April 2.—During the past week several long dispatches have passed between the colonial office in London and the Canadian government regarding the latest complications in Bering sea. It's understood they relate to the proposed legislation which the Washington correspondents of American papers deem so important.

Ems Is Safe in Port. FAYAL, Azores Islands, April 2.—The North German Lloyd steamship Ems, from Bremen on March 17, and from Southampton on March 18, for New York, has been towed here by the steamship Wildflower, Captain Living-

stone, from Wilmington, Del., on March 19, for Blaye, France, The Ems has her pro-peller frame broken.

Citizens Will Resist Aggression. FLORENCE, S. C., April 2.-Florence is now under military guard, as a detachment of the troops which went to Darlington arrived here at 8 o'clock to-night, the adjutant general of

Discounting the Hereafter. BUFFALO, N. Y., April 2,-Eighty-five German workingmen who live here have banded themselves into a co-operative cremation soclety. The initiation is 25 cents and the fees 10 cents a month. The money is paid into a common fund, and as each man dies he will be properly attended and his body burned.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 2.—The Neptun Boat Club will make an assignment for the enefit of creditors, and it is expected it will be put in the hands of a receiver. The cost of the club's outilt, including the property and boathouse, was between \$7,000 and

RALEIGH, N. C., April 2.—A special from Marion, N. C., says: Holland English was taken from jail at Bakerville and hanged by mob of 200 persons Sunday morning at 3 o clock for the murder of his wife, whom he killed to marry another woman. Twenty-Five Hundred Miles By Cycle.

ver to Patterson, N. J. The distance will be 2,500 miles by the route he will take. He will strive to make a new long-distance record. Republicans Swept Hartford. HARTFORD, Conn., April 2.—The city ele tions to-day resulted in a Republican sweep of such proportions as Hartford has not seen for many years.

DENVER, Colo., April 2.-Walter Berdan

tarted to-day to ride on a bicycle from Den-

Governor Tillman's Scathing Reply to the Newberry Rifles' Resignation.

THEIR DUTY WAS DISTASTERUL

He Wants to Teach Them a Lesson and Dismisses Them from the Service-Declares the Action of the Newberry Company Mutinous.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 2 .- There is no warlike aspect about the capital city to-day and everything is peaceful. The guards at the executive mansion have been withdrawn, all the local militia are giving up their guns, and Governor Tillman himself says: "The worst is over and order now reigns." Throughout the day the Governor has had offers of their services from several outside military companies, all of which he has de-clined. The telegraph censorship has not been discontinued, but the Governor himself passes upon all telegrams, rejecting some

and changing others.

The sensation of the day here was the refusal of the Newberry Rifles to remain stationed at the telegraph offices to supervise the telegrams and their notice to the Gov. ernor of their resignation. At a dress parade to-day of the troops stationed here the following letters were read by Judge Advocate John Gary Evans:

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 2, 1894. To His Excellency B. R. Tillman, Governor of To His Excellency B. R. Tillman, Governor of South Carolina.

Dear Sir—I have the honor to inform you that we, the Newberry Riffes, have performed the duties resigned us, that of guarding the state house and telegraph offices. The latter duty being exceedingly distasteful to the entire command, and as the company responded to your order to appear here under the belief that they were needed for the purpose of protecting life and property and not for the purpose of exercising a scrutiny over the private affairs of the citizens of South Carolina, a laty not only distanteful, but in the judgment of the company unnecessary and calculated to irritate the people all the more under the present state of affairs, the members of this company not caring to be subject to such orders in the future, beg leave herewith to tender their resignation and to say that their arms, etc., are at your command.

S. J. MCLEURIEY.

Captain, Newberry Kiffes.

Headquarters. Erecutive Mansion, Columbia, S. C., April 2, 1894.
Capt. S. J., McCaugney, commanding Newberry hilfes.

"Sir. Your communication of this date has just been received. Under the laws of South Carolina the Governor is clothed with discretion and power to call out the militia whenever in the judgment of the Governor it may be necessary, and when so called into the service of the state the militia shall be subject to the same rules and articles of war as troops of the United States.

and articles of war as troops of the Same rules and articles of war as troops of the United States.

The action of your company and your daring to send it to me under these rules is mutiny and an insuit to the commander-in-chief, who was given his commission by the people. The duty of the soldier- and the unlitta are soldiers when called into service—is blind obedience to orders from their superiors and not to question them in any degree. You have failed to learn the first lesson, and I will make of you and your company an example. Your resignation is not accepted, but you are dismissed from the service of the state as unworthy to wear its uniform. The arms and other state property in your possession will be delivered to Col. John Gary Watts, assistant adjutant and inspector general, and you can depart to your homes. You do not deserve it, but I will pay your hotel bill, and I triest that I may never be bothered with any more such bandtox and holiday solders.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

The reading of the Governor's reply to Me-

The reading of the Governor's reply to Mc Caughey's brought deafening applause from the 200 troops, who are all supporters of the Governor. Their enthusiasm was so great that they continued to cheer loudly for "Ben Tillman" after marching back into the peni-

LIVING ON A VOLCANO.

If Raids Are Resumed in Charleston War Jokai, Hungary's Great Poet, Overwhele Will Surely Follow. by Fifteen Hundred Ladies.

[Special to the Associated Press.] CHARLESTON, S. C., April 2,-The situation t Charleston to-day is remarkable, but it is that caim that may at any time burst into a storm. It is no exaggeration to say that the people of the state are virtually living on a oleano. No news has been received from Darlington, but it is very evident that the

Barangton, out it is very evident that the troops which Governor Tillman sent there are fraternizing with the citizens.

It is no secret that there are thousands of people all over the eastern section of the state who are pledged and ready to go to Darlington upon the least hint that they are wanted. Should there be a collision between the troops and the citizens of Darlington no one can foretell where the trouble would end.

Governor Tillman's ary of sples, or at leas a detachment of them, are now in the city a detachment of them, are now in the city They arrived here about midnight last night,

They arrived here about midnight last night. The story of their escape from Darlington to told by a correspondent at Kingbee, a station on the Atlantic Coast Line railroad, about sixty miles from Charleston.

"When the train passed here," says he, "it was learned that nine of the sples were on board. Several persons had noticed that one of the coaches had overy blind tightly closed and it was remarked at the time, but nothing was thought of it until the mob broke out, when it was known that the spies were locked up in this ceach. The news spread over town up in this coach. The news spread over town rapidly, but it was too late, as the cars had

gone,"
The names of the spics are: J. P. Fielder, J. The names of the spies are: J. P. Fielder, J. C. Murpby, W. P. Galliard, J. M. Scott, W. M. Livingston, L. P. McCauts, W. P. Bryson, B. M. Gardner, and W. J. Harding,
After their arrival here they quickly dispersed. It was rumored that an attempt would be made to lynch them, but nothing has transpired as yet. Gaillard was seen at his home to-day and talked very bitterly. He is removed as saving that the Governor would

his home to-day and talked very bitterly. He is reported as saying that the Governor would call out the brigade of negro militia and search every residence in Charleston, but this statement is hardly credited.

It is expected that the raids in the city which have been suspended since Thursday last will be resumed here to-morrow. Should this be done, there is very little doubt the scene of war will be transferred from Darlington to this place. The people here are waiting with some interest for Governor Tillman's next move in reference to the fourth brigade.

rigade.

The air is filled with rumors as to what the Governor will do with the soldiers. The threats to court martial every man in the brigade are not regarded with any serious-ness. The militia of Charleston are not en-listed men. The brigade and the severallisted men. The origade and the several-companies that make it up are all incorpo-rated bedies. The state laws do not en-force military duty. In addition to this the fourth brigade did not disband as did the companies in Columbia and elsewhere, but refused to obey the Governor's orders and go to Darlington. The brigadier general simply answered the Governor's orders by telegraphto Darlington. The brigadier general simply answered the Governor's orders by telegraph-ing that the men would not go. There the matter rests, and those who knew Governor Tillman are confident that this will not be the end of it.

(Special to the Associated Press.)
FLORENCE, S. C., April 2.—Gen, W. W. Her y, one of the oldest and best-informed con stitutional lawvers of the state, contends that Governor Tillman violated law in call-Governor Tiliman violated law in cali-ing out the militia and declaring martial law in Florence and Dar-lington. He advises all citizens to submit to arrest under protest should such action be at-tempted, and says that the military executing such orders are subject t o the penalties of the law for invasion of private rights, just as any officer of a contracting without authority is

CHARLESTON, April 2. - Governor Tillman has received numerous telegrams from newspaper ething under his signature. One of a day.

them was from the editor of the Atlanta Constitution. The Governor sent him the following reply:

I have no time for any lengthy story now. My side of the situation is that of the executive of the state uphoiding its less and suppressing dis-order. This I have done in spite of disgraceful conduct of a part of the militia. Everything is now quiet.

"A NECESSARY SACRIFICE."

Thus South Carolina's Governor Charac terizes the Dispensary Riots.

[Special to the Associated Press.] COLUMBIA, S. C., April 2.—Governor Tillan was asked to-night by the correspondent of the Associated Press how long he would keep the state troops at Darlington. He re plied that his intention was to see that the constables obtained fair play at the inquest over the bodies of the men who were killed last Friday. He did not propose to let the con-

last Friday. He did not propose to let the con-stables appear there without military protec-tion. He further stated that the troops would be held under arms until the raiding of the Florence and Timmonsville dispensaries had been investigated. The Governor declares that he will hereafter enforce the dispensary law more rigidly than ever. Said he: "The blood which has been shed at Dar-lington and elsewhere in the enforcement of the dispensary law was a necessary sacrifice to the Moloch of whisky, and this insurres-tion is the last expiring agonies of the whisky ring."

Military Control the Wires. BENNETTSVILLE, S. C., April 3.-At 2.15 a, m, the military are in full control of the telegraph office.

LITTLE RHODY'S LABOR WAR. Iwelve Hundred Weavers Leave Their

Looms and Go on a Strike. PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 2.-The biggest labor war Rhode Island has ever seen is on. It is a struggle of the weavers against the two-loom system, a war against movements

which they claim is impracticable. In Manton and Lymansville, R. L. and Lawrence, Mass., the introduction of the system has caused strikes, and to-day the weavers of the literside mills at Olnevville, after making a last demand, left their looms and the weave shops are slient. Twelve hundred employes will again be idle, and the second big strike within three months will disturb Olneyville. All of the weavers went out and are determined to stay out until they are victorious.

DYOTT A REGULAR MORMON. It Now Turns Out That He May Have Three

Living Wives. BALTIMORE, Md., April 2 .- Samuel Dyott,

who, it is alleged, eloped from Washington hast week with May Clipper, after embezzling of the accident with great minuteness and par-ticularity.

The indictment against Col. Ainsworth is

\$300, and who was arrested in Chicago, has a wife in Baltimore. She was seen to-day and says Dyott married her in this city in 1891, Mrs. Dyott No. 1 also asserts that since deserting her her husband married a young lady in Washington. If, therefore, he married Miss Clipper, as the latter claims, Dyott has three living wives.

TRANSPORTED WITH JOY.

Cincinnati Republicans Elect a Mayor and Indulge in Mucia Jollification.

Cincinnati, Ohio, April 2.—With only one of 196 precincts to hear from, Caldwell, Republican, for mayor, has 26,522; Horstman, Independent, 19,774; Miller, Democrat, 11,656. Pobulists and Prohibitionists combined polled less than 500. Total vote, 55,000. Registration, 70,000. Caldwell's plurality, 6,748. Joilifications to hight over Horstman's defeat are more demonstrative than ofter Presidential elections. At Cleveland the Republicans have won by tionists combined polled less than 500. Total vote, 58,000. Registration, 70,000. Caldwell's plurality, 6,748. Joilifications tonight over Horstman's defeat are more demonstrative than ofter Presidential elections. At Cleveland the Republicans have won by pluralities ranging from 3,500 to 5,000.

In Mansheld the Republicans elected their entire township ticket for the first time in the history of the city.

history of the city.

At Dayton the Democrats elected the mayor and the entire city ticket.

KISSES RAINED UPON HIN.

BUDAPESH, April 2 .- At the reception given to-day by Fritz and Louis Kessuth to many members of the deputations who came from all parts of Hungary to attend the funeral services held over the remains of Kossuth.

Herr Maurice Jokai, who was present, was the recipient of a remarkable ovation. He delivered the funeral ovation at the National Museum yesterday on behalf of the lower bouse of the Hungarian diet, and his lanwas remarkable for its impassioned eaused the accident and resumes as the most flattering comment on the most flattering to the most fla

Fifteen hundred ladies, all attired in the feederst mourning were included among the attendants at the reception. Their entausiasm over the eloquence of Herr Jokai took a more practical form than did that of the men. They encircled Herr Jokai and kissed him return the second of the process appointed to examine the applicants for damages from the general second of the Ford's the government on account of the Ford's

the suggestion of the district and national leaders and precipitate a general strike in advance of official orders to suspend work. The Clearfield region this morning presented the spectacle of every mine idle, and fully 3,000 men without work.

In the Osceola district another mass-meeting was held this morning, and the majority voted suspension of mining in that coal center, in which upwards of 500 miners flad employment. Last Thursday those same men votes to accept the reduction and continue to work until ordered to quit by the offiwork until ordered to quit by the effi-cers of the organization. In the Phillipsburg and Beach Creek districts the indications now are that complete suspension will take place to-morrow morning, despite the decision reached at yesterday's mass-meeting to con-tinue at work until the meeting of the na-

tional convention of miners at Columbus A mass-meeting is being held to-night, attended by delegates from Hoatzdale and Oscoola, and the pressure will no coult be sufficiently effective to bring about a vote in favor of suspension. Delegates have also been sent into the Dubois, Reynoldsville and Punxsutawney districts, with a view to bringing about a suspension in those districts. If the action of the Clearfield miners is followed by the miners in other competing districts a long strike is certain unless the operators restore the old rate of wages.

Striking Typos Hold Firm.

BROOKLYN, April 2.—The strike of Typographical Union, No. 98, against the Brookgraphical Union, No. 98, against the Brooklyn Citizen and the Brooklyn Times is still on, and it looks as though it would not be settled for some days. The compositors claim the papers must come to their terms and sign an agreement not to reduce their wages 10 per cent. The publishers claim they will never give in to the strikers. The compositors held a meeting in Everett halt this morning, but would not tell what they did. Committees to wait on the publishers were appointed.

Judgment for the Carriers. ents in favor of eight letter carriers of New

AINSWORTH IS RESPONSIBLE

The Grand Jury Indicts Him for Manslaughter At Ford's Theater.

SIX ALLEGATIONS SPECIFIED

It Is Believed That the New Indictment Is Legally Perfect-Sasse and Covert Not Indicted-Examinations of the Applicants

for Damages Will Begin Soon.

An indictment charging Col. Frederick C. Ainsworth with manslaughter was returned by the grand jury yesterday afternoon. This indictment is the result of their investigation of the Ford's Theater disaster. Sasse and Covert, who were jointly indicted with Ainsworth last summer, were not indicted, and

will be used as witnesses for the government. The new indictment against Col. Ainsworth s even more voluminous than the two returned inst summer. It will be remembered that in the matter of the two indictments returned last summer Mesers, Ainsworth, Dant, Covert, and Sasse were charged jointly with manslaughter in having caused the death of Frederick B. Loftus, one of the twenty-three

victims of the disaster. The defendants demurred to the indictments, contending that they were illegally joined, that no offense was set out, and that the personal responsibility of the defendants had not been shown with legal sufficiency. The matter was elaborately argued before Judge McComas in Criminal Court, No. 1, for

Judge McComas in Criminal Court, No. 1, for several days, and after mature deliberation Judge McComas dismissed the demurrer.

Thereupon the defendants appeared to the Court of Appeals, and that tribunal decided to hear the appeal at once. Again was the question chaborately argued, and, in an opinion written by Mr. Justice Shepard, the Court of Appeals reversed the decision of Judge McComas, directing that the two indictments, which differed only as to the name of Col.

McComas, directing that the two indictments, which differed only as to the name of Col. Ainsworth, be quashed.

The indictments were accordingly quashed, and District Attorney Birney thereupon proceeded to frame an indictment which would be found legally perfect. Witnesses were brought before the grand jury, and the district attorney believes that the indictment returned yesterday afternoon will stand. The indictment describes the wrecked building and the work in progress at the time of the accident with great minuteness and par-

dinate of his, and the contract submitted by Martin R. Thorp, also a subordinate. In the seventh paragraph it is alleged that Cor. Ainsworth was "the person meant, designated, and referred to in the specifications as the officer in chargefof the building," and that Col. Ainsworth was thereby intended to be and was invested "with the right and with the years, to greate the contract of the contrac the power to superintend and supervise" the performance of Dant's work.

The eighth paragraph recites that Col. Alnaworth well knew the character and progress of the work done and being done three

the building.

The teath paragraph recites that Col. Ainsworth "well knowing all and every the preceding premises, but being wholly unmindful, neglectful, and regardless of his duty, did and, neglected, and regardless of his duty, the uniawfully, willfully, and feloniously, but without malice, wholly neglect and omit to secure and compet the doing and performing of Dant's work in a first-class manner, and that he omitted to himself relieve or cause to be relieved the pressure on the piers which caused the accident and resulted in the death of Lottes.

circies, and to-day the members of the deputations took the opportunity to thank him for aforesaid, him, the said Frederick B. Loftus, his masterful expression of the national sentium ment.

deepest mourning, were included among the attendants at the reception. Their enthusiasm over the eloquence of Herr Jokai took a more practical form than did that of the men. They encircled Herr Jokai and kissed him repeatedly. The scene was a most remarkable one. Herr Jokai received the praises of his admirers in a most medest manner, but was finally compelled to retire beneath the kisses showered upon him.

STRIKE FEVER SPRFADING.

Ten Thousand Miners title and General Suspension of Work.

PHILLIPSEURO, Pa., April 2.—The strike fever among the miners and mine laborers in this and adjoining regions is spreading rapidly, and the prospects to-day are that the men will ignore the suggestion of the district and national leaders and precipitate a general strike in project persons to whom the damages should leaders and precipitate a general strike in project persons to whom the damages should be paid. No rate for death or injury has yet

proper persons to whom the damages should be paid. No rate for death or injury has yet proper persons to whom the damages should be paid. No rate for death or injury has yet been agreed upon by the committee, as it has been thought best to first determine the exact extent and nature of the government's liability by giving a list of the persons legally entitled to compensation. The difficulty of the other class of claims, however—those of injured persons—can be readily understood when it is stated that there are now on trial 125 applications of all kinds, including death and disability, while the total of deaths and injuries, as officially recorded, is but 102. Many of the claimants allege that they have suffered severely from "nervous shock." These cases will, in all probability, be the greatest stumbling block that the committee will encounter; but, with the expressed knowledge of the three surgeons, the Senators hope to reach a just and equitable conclusion.

Refused to Go to Work.

MEDIA, Pa., April 2.-Nealy 100 track laborers on the Media tranch of the Philadelphia Wilmington, and Baltimore railroad refused to go to work to-day on account of a cut in wages of 25 cents an hour, and on many sections there was no one left on duty but the foreman. The company issued orders that beginning to-day the scale of wages would be 10 cents an hour, working ten hours a day. The men have been working for 12% cents an hour and nine hours a day.

Won in Spite of All the Banks.

GRAND FORES, N. D., April 2.-The first Republican success of this year's campaign was the election to-day of Hon, James Anderson as mayor of this city. The contest was waged against the Daily Herald, which has heretoagainst the Dany Heraid, which has herefore expoused the Republican cause, but which lately engaged in a fight to elect a gold standard, free trade Democrat. The five national banks of the city were opposed to Anderson. The Republicans are celebrating

First Republican Victory in Ten Years. WARFETON, N. D., April 2.-The Repub cans elected their entire municipal ticket here to-day, the first Republican victory here in ten years.